admire that type.

On the occasion of this visit the Baron gave a select river party to his Para friends to which I had the distinguished honor of receiving an invitation gotten up elegantly in Perruguese in the most approved order of the typographical art. I couldn't read it, and on appealing to friends for a translation, I was urged to go, as I should meet the very best people. But I did not think it would be much fun for me to get out ou the river with a lot of people, be they ever so nice, if they couldn't talk United States. On the Sunday morning of the excursion I happened to be at the consulate portico taking the cool morning breeze from the river. The finest of the Amazon steamers, the Esperance, gaily decorated, was lying at the wharf. Bands of music were playing, ladies in elegant summer toilets, acand brothers, were going aboard, while carriages were rushing down and unloading ladies and gentlemen at the gang plank.

SOME INTERESTING GUESTS.

I concluded to go down and take a closer look at the select, having no thought of going along, until I espied the Baron's daughter circulating among her friends, and looking as blooming and fresh after a previous night's ball, as the beautiful tropical exotics that bloom in the early morning Americano." under the equator.

She was attired neatly, but as appro printely as are the birds of gay plumage that flourish only on the island of Marajo. Discovering the British Cousul in the party I went abroad, and it didn't require much coaxing on the part of this courteons gentle man to keep me along. He kindly offered to see me through. I was fortunate also in meeting the German Consul, Mr. Sessel-

berg, and his wife, who is an American lady from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The boat steamed off while the band played the Brazilian hymn, carrying out in the bay as happy and as agreeable a party as it has ever been my lot to meet. Indeed I shall had the good fortune to have reached the lighting to have been to describe this deightful Sunday excursion on the Amazon, It was composed of the upper four hundred, the cream of Para society. The Governor, Vice Governor and all the prominent officials and their families were aboard, as well as representatives of most amportant banking and commercial interests.

AND ENTIRELY INFORMAL.

There was, however, an entire absence of formality. Everybody seemed to vie with the others in efforts to do the agreeable. Indeed, as the American Consul, I was over-whelmed with courteous attentions; and as long as life lasts, I shall, whenever I hear the song,"A night in June upon the Danube River," recall this day upon the Amezon,

the liveliest sense of appreciation. The Brazilian people are great on toasts and after-dinner speeches; and when the dinner was served abroad, the Vice Governor and Senator from Para, Dr. Paes de Carvaine, whom by the way, I am con-strained to term, the Napoleon of North Brazil, took the trouble to look me up and on account of my untamiliarity with the anguage, which the clever doctor smilingly appreciated and turned me over to Ma Theodosio Chermont, a brother of the Gov-ernor, who speaks English fluently. I soon discovered that the courteous young gentleman had been a resident in America during three years, as a student at Cornell. He and I at once became good friends, as he is a warm friend of America and her institutions, and to his kindness I am indebted for many pleasant hours.

EVERYTHING IN STYLE.

The ladies danced with the young gentlemen, the older played cards or chatted pleasantly amongst themselves. Wine was Baron and his accomplished nephew, so that everything wealth could procure was the equator, your correspondent has not seen aboard and at the hidding of the guests. Fresh oysters that had come from the Chesaneake on ice, were served raw. The menu cards were in themselves a model of the art, being embossed and richly printed in gold

There is this to be said about the Bearila picnic party on Sunday: Though there as a superabundance of all kinds of feed nks, there was not a single indication of ess. I cannot but the fact too strongly; a truth that impressed itself very prothe manner of our own like affairs, to me of the younger members of the but there was not a poisterous word or action; in fact, the lian manners so severely discountenbese exhibitions that to commit such

..etiens practically ostracises the of-fender from all polite society.

MEETING THE BARON'S DAUGHTER. Of course, the blooming exotic danced gracefully, and I imagined she flirted terribly with the Governor, who is quite a young and handsome unmarried man, who may be remembered as a former secretary of the Brezilina legation to Washington. While standing some distance off, talking to my newly found friend, Chermont, about the ladies in general, and, per-haps, the Baron's daughter in particular, I was made almost speechless by the lady in question approaching and smilingly passing right in front of us. My friend presented me. I have since thought that he quietly

signalled over my shoulder. In broken accents, which sounded very sweet to my ears, she expressed her pleasure at meeting an American, and indicated that she was glad that I was not an Englishman. She had traveled in England, France and Italy, but had pover visited America. When I invited her to the Columbian Exposition, offering my services as her guide, she showed an intelligent interest in the great American tair, and hoped she might make ne acquaintances among American ladies. When I complimented her on her popularity nmong all the people here, she shrugged her shoulders and modestly disclaimed any aspirations in that direction.

HADN'T LEARNED TO FLIRT.

"Everybody speaks highly of Senhora Julieta," I said, adding that I had been a close observer, and had also been making some inquiries; and that the only word uttered disparagingly was that perhaps she may be something of a flirt.

She looked at me with such a sadly re-proachful expression that my heart went to my shoes, and I felt that I had been guilty of a great indiscretion. She poutingly said, in the deliberate way in which she is com-nelled to study out each English word, Nao-Senhor-Consul-I - em-not-avlert." Toen turning her beautiful brown eves buil on me, with an archly bewitch-ing expression of the corners, she continued to struggle with the English words that came so provokingly slow and sweet through her smiling lips: "I-must-to Americy go-to-learn-that."

In the laugh that followed, at my expense,

gather myself up sufficiently to say that I had never yet seen an American girl to whom she could not give pointers on that. But the reader must not retain the impression that the Senhora Julieta, the on's daughter, was the only pretty girl in all the gay party.

BEAUTY OF ANOTHER TYPE.

They were many other ladies present who, no doubt, would be esteemed prettier, notably the petite Miss Zita, the youngest daughter of Mr. Lussance, the cashier of the English bank here. Her's is the ideal type of the Spanish Portuguese beauty. Where the Baron's daughter is the blooming exotic, Zita is the rure and beauti ut orchid; quite small, a perfect figure-one of those straightout girls whose every movement is benutifully graceful, and who can dance like a little fairy-lustrous black eyes, so large that they give her an expression of sadness, even through the sweet smiles that are al ways curving her lips in a most inviting way, showing pretty teeth and causing dimples in her cheeks.

Because I had guilelessly expressed my admiration of this young lady in the dance, one of my English friends brought her on his arm to a distant part of the boat, and astonished me by an introduction. She could not speak a word of English, nor I a word of Portuguese; but I managed to statter out the weak compliment that her haps there is one advantage in not being able to speak Portuguese; it is impossible to

some one of our pretty blondes, as they all make love at first sight to these pretty

THREE ACCOMPLISHED SISTERS.

A majority of them will say, with a smile and a bow, when you meet them: "Nao fallo inglez, Senhor," but I have made the embarrasing discovery that they "compre-hendem" sometimes, better than they con-fess. There are three charming Lassance sisters, who may always be seen together, and by their clinging, affectionate ways, remind one of the three graces. Miss Ninta, the eldest, is a tall slender, warm-hearted girl of about 18, quite accomplished and pleasant. She speaks English and French fairly well, and is highly spoken of by the foreign element here, because of her kindly disposition to make visits to her home agree able and pleasant.

She has translated Longfellow's "Evan-geline" into the Portuguese. To this young lady's kindly disposition your correspond-ent is indebted for some delight ul hours spent in her charming home circle. She is teaching me Portuguese, and practicing her English on me, while I am endeavoring to repay her kindness by giving her some instructions in American methods. The smaller sister, Zizi, does not speak anything but Portuguese, but seems to get a good deal of enjoyment from watching her

THE BRAZILIAN HOME CIRCLE.

It has been my good fortune, through the kindly interests of these Brazilian friends, to have been trequently entertained in their home circles. Of this experience I may not write to the newspapers, the instincts of the gentleman overcoming the inclination or training of the journalist. I can only say that more charmingly delightful and happy homes than those of the Brazilians I bave never yet, as a man of the world, found in all my travels. Their home life is abso lutely pure and most affectionate. This is the universal testimony of those who have

In some respects the Brazilians are a very peculiar people. They have their exacting customs. It has been a common mistake for some foreigners to come here and at once attempt to override their customs of generaby a direct attack, they resort to criticism and innuendo. This has had the effect of creating a stronger barrier; and very many gentlemen of refinement, who have been here for years, have never yet entered a Brazilian home, and therefore can know nothing of the home life which they criti-

cise so severely.

A NEW KIND OF RECIPROCITY. The Brazilian fathers and mothers guard most sacredly their households, and also scrutinize closely the manners and habits of foreigners. The fact that most of the for-eign element of all nations soon become dissipated by a life in this tropical and unhealthy region is one obstacle to a freer intercourse with the families. Perhaps it is the feeling of banishment and the absence invite me to a seat at his right, I begged off of home comforts and the charm of ladies'

society that causes these excesses. The moral of this long story is that young America, with blue eyes, light hair and gentlemanly bearing, who will come here to settle and marry the dark-eyed senoritas, and not follow the ways of the English "Saturday nighter," that is, live as if ban-ished and expected to go home every Saturday night, is the fellow that is going to introduce and sustain American trade here. We need social reciprocity," Mr. Blaine, practically illustrated by the give and take

of the marriage relation.

I am indebted to Rev. Father John Deneir, a French priest of the college here, for some valuable information most courtepleasantly amongst themselves. While was pleasantly amongst themselves. The proposition of the country receives and trequently receives the proposition of the country of the pleasantly amongst themselves. The proposition of the country of of a home paper since coming here. Neither has he received a single letter from any of his home friends, so that he feels quite J. O. KERBY. exiled.

MYTHS OF THE SEA'S SALTNESS.

Some Curious Traditions Concerning This Interesting Subject.

There are hundreds of queer myths and traditions given to account for the fact that div upon my mind; as I had expected, | the sea is salt, says the St. Louis Republic. The Arabs say that when the first pair sinned they were living in a beautiful garden on a tract of land joined to a mainland by a narrow neck or isthmus. When it became known to the Holy One that His people had sinned, he went to the garden for the purpose of driving them out and across the narrow neck of land into the patch of thorns and brambles on the other side. Anticipating what would be the consequence of their heinous crime, they had prepared to leave their beautiful garden, and had actually gone so far as to send the children and the ats across into the thicket.

When the Holy One appeared on the scene the first pair started to run, but the woman looked back. For this the man cursed her, and for such a crime was almost immediately turned into a huge block of salt. (Compare with Genesis, xix., 26). The woman, more torgiving than her husband, stooped to pick up the shapeless mass of salt, when immediately the narrow neck of land began to crack and break. As she touched what had once been ber companion she, too, was turned to salt just as the neck of land sauk and the waters rushed through. From that day to this, the Arabs say, all the waters of the ocean have rushed through that narrow channel at least once a year constantly wearing away the salt of what was once our first parents, yet the bulk of the two salty objects is not diminished in

the least. The Pythagoreans believed that the sea was made salty by the tears of Krono, father of Zens. The Hebrew explanation is somewhat similar, though more poetic. They believed that the saltiness was caused

A CONTINENTAL CANOE JOURNEY. Albert Rapplege Sent Out by a New York

Journal in Oregon. Portland Oregonian.]

by the tears of fallen angels.

Albert Rapplege, the canoeist sent out by the New York Matl and Express to cross the continent by water in a canoe, will have nearly reached the end of his journey by to-night. He passed Tuesday night at St. Helens, and was seen by a reporter there yesterday morning as he was about to resume his tiresome voyage down the river. His frail craft is in a badly demoralized condition, and is hardly safe to continue on down the river, but he said that if it went under he would swim ashore and let it go. He anticipated no further trouble, as a river captain gave him justructions at St. Helens how to round

Tongue Point.
When he reaches Asioria Mr. Rapplege will leave for this city, and on his arrival send his canoe home. It is to be exhibited at the World's Fair. The object of Mr. Rapplege's trip of 6,750 miles by water is to advertise the journal employing him. At every telegraph station he sends his paper a line, and once a week he gives his experience in a letter.

Killing a Cougar.

R. L. Gilchrest killed a cougar one day last week in the mountains near the Middle Fork, says the Portland Oregonian. The animal had just captured a large deer and was enjoying a royal feast when Mr. Gilchrest happened along and shot it. The animal was an unusually large one, measuring 8 test and 6 inches in length.

A Reflex Glory.

Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.] His little head comes up the stair With frequent and suggestive nod, And smiling vaguely everywhere

He says, "Me just saw God." "Where did you see Him, baby mine, When I, who seek Him day and night May never pierce His mystic shrine, Or face that presence bright?"

The little pilgrim on his way
To dreamland, sings his good-night tune,
But pauses long enough to say,
"Me saw Him in ze moon."

THE QUEEN'S HOUNDS

Tomfoolery That Surrounds an English Custom Now Little More Than a Reminiscence.

PETTED HOUNDS AND TAME DEER

Made to Represent the Royal Hunts That Once Were the Pride of the Tight Little Island.

FAT PLACES FOR VIC'S FAVORITES.

The So-Called Sport Costs a Hundred Thousand Dollars a Year, but It's Popular.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. ASCOT, Dec. 3.-There is much that is picturesque and interesting in the royal hunt which is now taking place at such intervals as people can be found willing to undertake its exactions and enjoy its pleasures. To be sure, the enjoyment is mostly fancy, for it is little more than a mock chase if they do have real deer and a pack of fine hounds to drive them over the fields. I believe there are 120 dogs in the Queen's pack, or what may be more properly called the royal pack, for the stag hounds are as much a part of the official household as any other of its many departments.

Years ago the royal hunt was a very signincant affair, and was attended with great pomp or show, but, like all other sports of the field in this country, it has shifted with years into what Englishmen look upon as a farce. Yet, I doubt whether the average Britisher, if he were consulted, would con-sent to dispense with the royal kennels, for they are a feature of old-time life that seems to them halt sacred.

LOVE EVEN TAME SPORT.

The love of sport is so bred in the bone with the English people that they still want to keep up all the reminders of those old times when they had wild game to hunt, which is no longer the case, except on some of the ranges in Scotland. That is the reason why the Queen keeps her stag hounds, and has hunts every fall after the deer that are bred for the purpose are trained to run well. They are tame enough to give little evidence of that delightful sport which always goes with the chase after the wild buck or doe, but that does not matter if all the other conditions for the royal hunt are satisfactory.

Ascot is a delightful part of England, and lies south about 30 miles from London. This old country it is a well-wooded region, with plenty of open fields; and many typical English scenes unite to make a day over the country a delightful one, even if dogs and deer were not added to the ride over the fields. Besides beautiful pictures of charming country-side life a great race-course is at Ascot, and thorough bred horses meet every year there in some of the most famous contests of the world. Then the farmers do not object to seeing a lot of fancifully dressed ladies and gentle men riding at breakneck speed after the flying deer, taking a fall now and then, while jumping the fences, and getting new inspiration from a day of glorious exercise,

TOO DANGEROUS FOR VICTORIA. It is needless to say that the Queen does not hunt. She never did because of its dangers. Nevertheless the royal pack is kept up just the same, and her Triends go down to Ascot when the weather begins to get sharp and ride after the dogs just as though it were the real sport of the Adirondacks or the great Northwest of the United States. If they cut one another down occasionally and fall over a hedge or two, as they often do, it makes little difference so that the semblance of the old-time royal hunt is maintained, just as many other useless

The Prince of Wales does not take part in these occasions and never did take much interest in chasin, the deer. His penchant took a different turn. Up until a few years ago he kept a pack of hounds, but he sent them only after the wily fox, and followed them with a dash that won for him the ad-miration of all sportsmen. I met the land-lard of a quaint old hotel in the south of England who sold the Prince his dogs, and the old boniface said that a finer pack never started after a fox. But they were sold a few years ago, and since the duties of his maturer life crowded upon him he has not owned or followed the hounds, but given considerable attention to race horses, and his stable promises to be one of the strongest

CARE OF THE QUEEN'S HOUNDS.

The Queen's dogs are splendidly housed, well fed, and carefully cared for by the most expert huntsman in England. He is well thought of and regards himself as a man of importance in the affairs of the nation. He directs the hunt, and, in his gaudy dress of green plush, jockey cap, red vest, white pants and black top boots, he is a very picturesque character. His whole heart is in his business. His sole ambition is to have the hounds in the pink of perfection and well trained for what the people who follow them call sport.

He lives well, and many a country gentleman of considerable means in the United States would be glad to dwell in as good a house and have as pleasant surroundings. He has plenty of assistants so that his work is not bard and in his sphere he is lord and master. He is as tenacious of the rights and privileges of his place as any Duke in the Kingdom, and, withal, is a very important personage. People who go down to Ascot in the hunting season pay him a good deal of deterence, and his opinion about dogs and deer is regarded as authority. Besides the men of all work about him, he has two "whippers-in," who dress gaudily like the huntsman, and are a prominent part of the royal hunt.

part of the royal hunt. EQUIPPED FOR THE CHASE.

There is no more beautiful sight in the realm than a group of men and women mounted for the chase these November days. The men are dressed much like the hunts-man I have described, and are splendidly mounted. The women wear exceedingly nobby costumes in the way of riding habits, each selecting the color which best suits her taste. As a rule, the women are very reckless riders, and it is the common chat of every circle that they will take as many chances, if not more, than the men. They enter into the sport with great spirit, and rarely besitate to take any jump in their road. For each person in the chase there is what is called second horsemen, light riders from the stables, dressed like the "whippersin," and they follow the hunt, saving their horses as much as possible so that those who nimal, if their horse tires or is run down. The magnificent horses, the dogs eager for the run, the variegated costumes of the riders, all unite to make a very spirited picture. Every one is the personification of health, and bright anticipation is written

upon every face, even though it be the most stolid English countenance. IN FULL PURSUIT.

The horn of the huntsman is the signal for the start, and away they go over the fields, across the hills, jumping lences, ditches or anything in their way, while the deep baying of the dogs makes all the coun-tryside resound with the music of the chase. tryside resound with the music of the chase. Hundreds watch the men as the stag bounds rush after the deer, and those who are in at the death are the honored of the day. Farce, as all this may seem, it is a scene well worth looking upon, if but for once. It costs a deal of money, and generally a great deak of effort, but those who go down to the royal hunt do not mind either.

Of course the people who follow the Queen's hounds belong to the aristocracy, although now and then a rich American is invited to take part, but neither our men or

women come to accept this hospitality. They do not like the hazards of the sport, and it is altogether too much trouble and work for an American to enjoy. I have great respect for the caution of my countrymen, for I can conceive no more dangerous fun than mount-ing an English hunter and starting over the fields after the dogs. The horses get as wild as the dogs, and an old-fashioned hunter educated for the chase is rather a dangerous customer for a novice to handle, for they often get wild with the spirit of the occasion.

THE MAGNIFICENT KENNELS. The Queen's hounds live in buildings which many a man with a nice family would be glad to occupy. They are carefully dieted on oatmeal, cooked to perfection. When being prepared for the chase they only get one meal a day, but that is a very generous one, and consists of this hearty food. They are carefully exercised and fol low the horn and the hunter many miles every day; for he is as careful to have his dogs in a fit condition as a trainer is to have his race horse perfect for the start and run. None but the pick of the pack are taken for the chase, and none but those well schooled for their work are started in these royal hunts, in which royalty in the strict application of the term rarely takes part.

A gentleman who ought to know told me that the Queen's stag hounds were worth \$30,000, and doubtless this is the inside fig-ure, for many an Englishman, as a matter of sentiment, would be glad to pay a good deal of money for a hound from the royal kennels. The old landlord who told me the story of selling his dogs to the Prince of Wales suggested \$20,000 as the price that Albert Edward's representative paid him for the high-bred canines which he used to hunt, or the responsibilities of his position warned him to keep clear of its dangers. But the value of the pack is but a small matter as compared with the cost of maintaining it.

THE BIG SALARIES PAID.

The men who are known as "master of the hounds" and "grand falconer" get large salaries. The positions are all regarded as very dignified places. For in-stance, the Earl of Coventry is the "master tion of this curious custom and condition he is supposed to have some control over the breeding and management of the deer that are bred for the hunt. But he has about as much to do with them as a stranger who never saw Ascot, the Queen's kennels, or rapidly as to attract general attention. The witnessed a run over the fields after the

These positions were created and are maintained for the purpose of increasing the income of such people as may enjoy the Queen's favor, and they are piled upon one another until a Duke or Earl who has com-mended himself to the Queen occupies a dozen different positions, so far as drawing the salary is concerned, without rendering any service therefore. I suppose at a rough estimate the stag hounds for the royal hunt cost \$100,000 a year, and yet if an effort was made to abolish the caprice, I doubt if it would be scriously considered.

FRANK A. BURR.

SPONGE OUT THE HEADACHE. Simple Remedy Which is Also Useful in Other Complaints,

Fall River Herald, 1 The ordinary nervous headache will be readily relieved and in many cases entirely cured by removing the waist of one's dress. knotting the hair high up on the head out of the way, and while leaning over a basin. placing a sponge soaked in water as hot as it can be borne on the back of the neck.

Repeat this many times, applying the sponge behind the ears, and the strained muscles and nerves that have caused so much misery will be feit to relax and smooth themselves out deliciously, and very frequently the pain promptly vanishes in con-Every woman knows the aching face and

neck generally brought home from a hard forms are preserved, merely as a matter of day's shopping or from a long round of intense dissatisfaction the heavy lines drawn around her eyes and mouth by the long strain on the facial muscles, and when she must carry that worn countenance to some dinner party or evening's amusement it robs her of all the pleasure to be had in nor the many nerve sedatives to be had at the drug shop.

Use the sponge and hot water again, bathing the face in the water as hot as it can possibly be borne; apply the sponge over and over again to the temples, throat and behind the cars, where most of the nerves and muscles of the head center, and then bathe the face in cold water running from the faucet. Color and smoothness of outline come back to the face, an astonishing freshness and comfort is the result, and if a nap of ten minutes can follow, every trace of

fatigue will vanish. The same remedy is invaluable for sun-burn, and the worst case of this latter offliction of sensitive skins will succumb to the hot-water treatment. The cold douche should not follow in this case; instead, a light application of vaseline or cold cream. which prevents peeling of the skin as the hot water prevented inflammation. Nothing so good for tired eyes has yet been discovered as bathing them in hot water, and neuralgia nine cases out of ten will vield to applications of cloths wrung out in hot water in which the hand cannot be borne.

BRITISH IMPUDENCE KNOCKED OUT.

How Longshoremen Got Even With a Beef Englishman at New York.

There was a funny scene on an East river dock Tuesday, where an English ship, the Amethyst, has been unloading bananas, says the New York Press. It was witnessed by 15 or 20 customs inspectors, who made the air ring with laughter over it. The captain of the ship is a beefy Englishman, whose breakfast was being brought to him from a shore restaurant by the mate, another Englishman, who carried the tray at arm's length as he walked alonthe dock to the gangway. Just as he reached the gangway he ran into a pile of boxes, and with English impatience he deliberately pushed the pile out of the way, knocking several of the boxes into the water.

There were a number of longshoremen about, including the foreman of the gang engaged on the dock, who hastily bailed the Englishman and demanded to know why he threw the boxes over. The reply was anything but conciliatory, and, as the Englishman started toward the ship, the Yankee 'longshoreman deliberately knocked the tray, with its load o' dishes, silverware and food, out of the Briton's hands and into the nasty waters. Then there was a stormy scene, which the captain, who soon appeared, horses as much as possible so that those who are engaged in the chase may have a fresh man had half a dozen plucky fellows about him and told the captain he proposed to teach both him and his mate a lesson in manners if they persisted in courting it. At last accounts the captain had swallowed his wrath and gone ashore for his meal.

AN IMPERIOUS WAITER DOWNED.

One's Authority Not long ago a woman physician whose name would bring her honor anywhere, save-as it appeared-in a hotel, entered the case of a leading hotel early in the evening, says a writer in the New York Sun. She was

Woman Physician Contemns the Mighty

alone, and when she asked to have din-ner served the waiter told her that she could not be entertained there because she was unaccompanied by a man.
She looked him full in the eyes, and then in tones whose authority there was no dis-oleying, she said: "Bring me my dinner, and bring it at once!" And he did.

HOUSEHOLD goods packed for shipment. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street.

A BATTLE OF WIRES.

The Bell Combination to Compete With the Western Union.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONING

Doesn't Interfere With Telegraphy on the Same Conductors.

THE PRINCIPLE ALREADY UTILIZED

Something is going on in telephone and elegraph circles which may prove to be of great public interest one of these days, says the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. The Bell Telephone people are, perhaps, the most close-mouthed corporation in existence, and among them are

some of the most elaborate financiers of the

Although there is not much talebearing between the men who control the Western Union Telegraph Company and the public, yet these officers are loquacity itself as compared to the directory of the Bell Telephone Company. So that it must have been from somebody connected with the Western Union that the story of apprehension and of a possible gigantic tussle between colossal monopolies has leaked out. In a nutshell. follow in the days before he got too lazy to it is being said in well-informed circles that within the next two years the Western Union Telegraph Company will find itself confronted by a rival whose plant is complete, whose service is perfect, and whose capital is immense. The rival will be the Bell Telephone Company.

EXPIRATION OF THE PATENT. In the year 1893 the first, as it is the chief. of the Bell telephone patents, will expire. That is, the patent which controls the tube-like instrument which is held at the ear stance, the Earl of Coventry is the "master of the hounds" at a salary of \$7,500 a year. Of course he has nothing to do with the hounds or with their care, except to say a word now and then to the "huntsmen" or buy a good dog if he sees one. The Duke of St. Albans is the "grand falconer" at a salary of nearly \$5,000 a year. To that title is allied that of herder, and in the fiction of this aurious contains and condition her of this aurious contains and condition her of this aurious contains and condition her of the hounds" at a salary of the salary of \$7,500 a year. That is, the patent which controls the tube-like instrument which is held at the ear when a message is being received. After 1893 anybody will be at liberty to manufacture these appliances, and they will be doubtless put into general use for house telephones and for neighboring telephones. It is doubtless the lact that this patent expression of the controls the tube-like instrument which is held at the ear when a message is being received. After 1893 anybody will be at liberty to manufacture these appliances, and they will be doubtless put into general use for house telephones and for neighboring telephones. It is doubtless the lact that this patent expression of the controls the controls the controls the tube-like instrument which is held at the ear when a message is being received. After 1893 anybody will be at liberty to manufacture these appliances, and they will be doubtless put into general use for house telephones and for neighboring telephones. ple to decide practically to abandon the old style business of telephoning, and to substi-tute in its place long-distance machines. This change is going on much more rapidly than the public suspects, and yet not so new long-distance plant is being substituted gradually for the old one, and the first thing the public will discover will be that they have got to do business through the tele phone on the new system.

> WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN 1896. In 1896 the contract between the Western Union Company and the Bell Telephone people expires. By the terms of their contract the telephone people have hitherto monopolized telephoning and the telegraph people the sending of telegraph dispatches. But when 1896 has come it will be found that the telephone people will have almost a many miles of wire as the Western Halon. as many miles of wire as the Western Union now possesses, and that these wires will cover the entire country, and will, at least, connect the chief cities with one another. This plant will be far superior to the Western Union plant, for it will consist of copper wires, built and maintained according to the latest scientific discoveries, these wires being capable of multiplex telegraphic messages, and at the same time carrying a telephonic message. For the astounding discovery has recently been made that it is ossible to send quadruplex messages over these wires, between New York and Philadelphis, for instance; and at the same mo-ment use the wires for the transmission of

spoken measages. ALREADY USING THE WIRES. ALREADY USING THE WIRES.

With a plant extending all over the State funds.

country, capable of instantaneous service, both telegraphic and telephonic, controlled by a corporation as powerful financially as by a corporation as powerful financially as any in the country in proportion to its interests, and with no restricting contracts to prevent the use of this plant for telegraphic purposes, it is now believed to be the purpose of the Bell people as soon as their relations to the Western Union are terminated legally to account the first telegraphic to the contract of the second telegraphic to the contract of the second telegraphic to the second telegraphic terminated legally to appear before the public as a competitor for telegraphic business, and in the capacity of being able to serve the community at the same time either as carriers of telegraphic dispatches or

Already, in a private way, the Western Union is obliged to face competition which annoys it greatly, but which it is powerless to prevent. I understand that many of the brokers of this city, who have leased long-distance telephone wires, have attached telegraph instruments to the serial of the serial contents. graph instruments to them at either end, and are using them for both telephone messages and telegraphic dispatches. This has been kept very quiet, but when I asked an officer of the Long-Distance Company to-day if it was so, he reluctantly admitted that he had reason to believe that it was true. NEWSPAPERS ARE USING IT.

He said that the contract between the telephone people and the brokers gave the brokers the use of the wires during certain specific hours, and if the brokers chose to buy a telegraph instrument and attach it to the wires, so that they could use the wires for both telephoning and telegraphing, there was nothing in the contract which prevented it, and there was no way of preventing it. Between one of the newspapers of this city and a Boston newspaper office a long-distance telephone wire runs, and this wire is used for both telegraphing and telephoning purposes.

It seems, then, as though the very subtle

financiers who created that monstrously difficult relation of corporations which represents the Bell interests have been quietly, shrewdly, subtly putting down a plant at the expense of many millions dollars, for the purpose of ultimately entering the field as rivals of the Western Union. That would explain what so many business men fail to comprehend—why these capitalists risked such an enormous amount of money in the experiment of long-distance telephoning. The interesting question is, what are the Western Union people going to do about it? Some think they will retaliate, and if they do, it will be a fight of giants; while others regard it as quite possible there will be com-promise and consolidation, perhaps,

THE GREATEST VIOLONCELLO.

It is an Elevated Steel Railroad Bridge Near Philadelphia.

While walking along the new elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad this norning says a writer in the Philadelphia Bulletin, as a train passed over it at a fair rate of speed, the steel work gave forth a distanct musical sound, as though a great violoncello were stretched from Henderson to Monmouth streets. There was no tremble or jar, or click at the rail joints. Indeed, the sound did not come from the rails, but from the steel girders and pillars, and continued until the locomotive had struck the solid ground six blocks above. The sound is an octave above

the deep bass of Niagara Falls.

With a long vestibule train the effect will be startling. I venture to predict that the dwelters along the line will not complain of the noise of the passing trains, for though somewhat loud, it is yet harmoniously musical. Hence it will not disturb any-

A Prosperous Bank. From the annual report of the Caiss Nationale d'Epargne, or National Savings Bank of France, for last year, which the Minister of Commerce and Industry recently presented to the President of the Republic, t appears that the receipts for the 12 month amounted to £8,336,420. Of this respectable sum a little over £6,000,000 was either repaid

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